Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate; nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1840. **3,180.**

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 1st July 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the [illegible]nt concern will commence from that

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 1, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

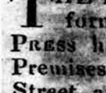
THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 1, 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, the fine Ship "*Shannon*" of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain KELLOCK, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1840.



FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the 1st Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail in a few days.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 1st July 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 3d Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at a House situated at the corner between the Sudder Adawlut and Police Office at Mazagon, the Household Furniture of the late WILLIAM MCCALLUM Esq., consisting of Blackwood Tables, Couches, Chairs, Book Cases and Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, a Handsome Silver Tea Set, Rich Plated, Curry Dishes and Salvers, Meat Dishes and Covers, Cooking Utensils, a valuable Library of Books, 2 Horses, a Buggy &c.

The property on view from Thursday the 2nd Instant.

FOR SALE. Prime American Hams at 2½ Rupees each.

Apply to Messrs, ROBERT FRITH & Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following Vehicles, English built and of the best finish.

2 Parsee Gigs.

A Shigram lined with crimson Damask and most handsomely fitted up.

A country built Phæton with a set of new Harness, a leather covering with glasses to keep out rain and in cipital order.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETURN PREMIUM.

THE Directors of the above Society, with reference to the concluding part of the 13th Rule of the Society, hereby give notice that, after making the provision for the security of the Society as directed in the former part of the Rule, which *Provision amounts inclusive of the guarantee fund to 12 per cent. on the outstanding risks on the 1st instant, there remains return premium to the extent of fifteen (15) per cent. on the amount paid by each Subscriber during the current half year. This return premium is available to *all parties* insuring in the Society *without exception*, who have paid full half year's premium, and will be applied in reduction of the premium for the next half year in the case of those subscribers, who already have 10 per cent. on their respective amounts insured in the guarantee fund, and will be carried to the personal credit of those who have not as yet accumulated 10 per cent. thereon.

By authority of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

*Transferable to Premium Fund.. Co.'s Rs.		1,33,493
Guarantee Fund.....	,,	3,19,000
Co.s Rs.		4,52,493

With reference to the above, parties holding Policies in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society are reminded, that a half year's premium falls due on the 1st proximo, when they will be pleased to remit their respective premiums to the undersigned, who grant receipts for the same.

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned an investment of BASS'S BEER of the last brew and of the finest quality, price for cash 55 rupees per Hogshead.

H. F. OWEN AND Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 1st July 1840.

SAIL CANVAS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of Superior SAIL CANVAS No. 1 to 6, also a few Spruce Spars, from 8½ to 11½ Inches diameter, and 50 to 70 feet in length.

Meadow Street, 1st July 1840.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood, from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at....	Rs	550
Hhds. at....	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 1st July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 1st July 1840.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just landed Two very superior Shigrams, from KESTERTON AND Co., with Patent Spring Seats. Plate Glass Windows &c. &c. Price Rupees....1,700 each.

Bombay, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 1st July 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B. COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Fort St. George, 16th June 1840.

Under the authority of Government, Lieutenant Colonel John Wallace is appointed to do duty with the 46th Regiment until further orders. This arrangement is to have effect from the 24th April 1840.

17th June 1840.

The undermentioned young Officers, recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their names, until further orders.

Ensign George Baldock...	33rd Regiment N. I.	
,, Frederick Vigne....		
,, Walter Newton,.....	37th	do.
,, G. R. Rolston,.....		
,, F. H. Thompson,		

18th June 1840.

Cornet T. Allan of the 4th Light Cavalry, is permitted to visit the Presidency and Eastern Coast on sick certificate, instead of Cuddalore, during the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 5th Instant.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 12th Instant warning certain Medical Subordinates for examination before a Board of Medical Officers to be assembled at the Presidency in July next, Second Apothecary G. R. Fox, attached to the Collectorate of Salem, will also repair to the Presidency on being relieved, so as to arrive there for the examinatiou on or before the 20th July.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Corps and Stations.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Mitchell, 6th Regiment N. I. from the 15th June to the 15th December 1840—Presidency.

Major J. Wilson, 2nd Madras European Regiment, from the 9th June 1840 to the 30th June 1841—Bangalore and Neilgherries, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant J. W. Forthergill, 29th Regiment N. I. from the 20th February to the 20th October 1840—Cuddalore.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Prichard, M. D. Medical Establishment in continuation to the 31st December 1840—Neilgherries, on sick certificate.

C. A. BROWNE,

Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

BOMBAY.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

We perceive that the wish for a well regulated Theatre, such as we advocated sometime since, still continues in this city. It is beyond all doubt a serious public want, which every practical man experienced in the ways of men, must wish to see gratified. A Theatre in order to be truly such, ought "to hold the mirror up to nature" by exhibiting it as it is. But many persons, who fearful of the evils, for like every human system it has its evil, and others who conscious of their own special defects rendering them fit objects for the censure and ridicule of their fellow men, oppose Theatres, as if they were solely Satan's schools. Yet good theatres afford to the mass of mankind an agreeable means of improvement, and in this city where British education has opened to the view of thousands, new vistas of life, it is really unworthy of us and of our time, that a theatre does not exist.

There are many frinds to theatrical performances to be found in Bombay. We shall therefore venture to give them a hint which may be useful. Let them form a good company, and by some performances even on a temporary stage, awaken the dormant taste of the Public. Then will a fit house, and all the other appendages be soon procured, for the Public will then not allow a place of general and rational amusement to be neglected.

It is by those means that the new theatre is now building in Calcutta. The example is a fit one for Bombay.—*Courier June*, 30.

Letters from Poona describe that city as about to the scene of much gaiety. Horse Races, Fancy-balls and other divisions are the order of the day. The presence of the Affghanistan heroes contributes much to add to the general good humour.—*Ibid.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—It is gratifying indeed at length to see the Editors of our Journals teeming forth with their much required comments on the utility of establishing a Theatre in this Island. Its want is universally acknowledged by every portion of Society, All, all are anxious to hail the propitious change, likely to result from a little perseverance in such a pleasurable cause. It is really a crying shame to our good community, staunch as it has ever been, not to establish every reasonable project once agitated, that in this instance, though so conductive to public sociality, advances not one step further than to moot the calamity of a deplored deficiency from time to time in the Press, without the remotest effort to strike on a more substantial alternative. This ought not to be the case; the advocacy, the subject has already thus publicly obtained, renders a continuation of it almost, if not totally, unnecessary, by any party however willing to confer one of the greatest boons on the public. Let all further discussion be brought to a crisis at once, and the Public invited to a meeting to consider and support the subject to its utmost capability, then, and then only may we hope to see the day when Bombay's foster sons shall reassemble under the influence of the Drama in the fond recollection of their fatherland.

Yours obediently,

FITZOWEN.

30th June 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 27th.—Captain H. Spencer, 2nd Bt, E. Regiment from Poonah.
Do. do.—Lieut. H. Willoughby, Ditto from Ditto.
Do. 28th.—Cadet H. W. Robertson, Infantry from England.
Do. do.—Dltto W. Campbell, do. from Do.
Do. do.—H. E. Pattullo, do. from Do.
Do. 27th.—Lieutenant T. Smythe, M. Engrs. from Madras.
Do. 28th.—Cadet G. F. Duke, Infantry from England.
Do. do.—Bt. Captain Ramsay, 24th Regiment N. I. from Ditto.
Do. do.—Cadet C. W. Walker, Infantry from Do.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—June 29th.—Snip Calcutta, James Gibson, Master, from Liverpool 17th March—*Passenger* Patrick Taylor Midshipman I. N.

Ditto 29th.—Ship Quinten Leech, John Gray Master, from Greenock 29th March 1840. *Passenger*. Daniel McAuly, Bras Founder.

DEPARTURE.—June 29th.—Ship Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master, to Calcutta, and Madras *Passengers*. Captain Wildridge, Lieut. Crawley, R. Watkinshaw Esq., C. M. Stuart Esq. and 25 Natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th March
Dartmouth. ..	....	London ..	2d April.
Cumbrian.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	London ..	
Amazon.....	....	Liverpool	2d April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	Dirom, Cart,&Co	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	W. Nicol and co..	Hull.....	8th Mar.
John Garrow	Foster & Co....	Newcastle	
John Mitchell.	White Barlass &	Do.. ..	
Memnon..	co.....	Llanelly ..	
Ino.....	Dirom,Carter&C.	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Paquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	.....	Bordeaux	4th June
Bolivar..	T. Jefferies& Co	Rio..	
Colombo.....	DiromCarter&co	Suez.. ..	
La Ceres.. ..	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Herret Scott.	Pollexfen and Milne....	Liverpool.	September

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Sesostris.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Colonel, Newall. Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy Kusrovi, Lady Grant, William Sharples, Shannon, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Catherine, Cestrian, Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Oriental, Elizabeth Walker, Circasia, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic,

Castles Huntly, Lord Auckland, Mor. Futhel Rahimon Tartar, Calcutta, and Quinten Leech.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.
FRENCH.—Brig Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vssels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	persian Gulf	23d July
Shannon.....	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	30th June
W. Sharples....	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Do.
Rajasthan.....	Nicol and Co.	Liverpool	20th July.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and Co....	Liverpool	5th July.
Cleveland.....	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th June.
Caledonia.....	McGregor Brownrigg &Co	Liverpool	
Lintin.....	Higginson and Cardwell....	Liverpool	4th July.
Higginson.. ..	Higginson and Cardwell.. .	Liverpool	Do.
Crown.....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	6th July.
Thetis.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co		
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..	London ..	
Majestic.....	George S. King		
Salacia.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Wilson.....	W. Nicol & Co.		
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..		
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co.....	Singapoor.	
Mary Mitchelson.....	Foster & co....	Liverpool	
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co.....		
Circassian.. ...	Ritchie Stuart& Co.....		
Oriental..	Dirom Carter and co..	Calcutta..	4th July.
Elizabeth Walker.....			
West India . ..	Frith and co...	Mauritius.	4th July.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, carter and co.....		
Justina.....	Wooler & co..	Calcutta..	
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Catherine.....	Forbes and co	Ditto.. ..	
Sir J. Herschel	McG. Brownrigg & co.,		
Bencoolen.....	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Sydney ..	4th July.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 1—Wednesday.
2—Thursday.—Visit of B. V. Mary.
3—Friday.
4—Saturday.—Transl; of St. Martin.
5—Sunday.—{ 3rd Sunday after Trinity.—Lord Bentinck Assumed the Government of India, 1828.—2nd Session.
6—Monday.—Moon First Quarter.
7—Tuesday.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK,
30TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36....	at 98	to 98	4
4 per Cent—1832	33.. ..	at 103	to 103	8

Bank Share at 25½ per Cent.

To Correspondents.

WE have received a letter from a Correspondent signed a "SPECTATOR OF THE WRECKS," complaining of the inefficiency of the Police &c. We think our Correspondent's end would be best answered by a communication to Captain Burrowes who will instantly furnish any delinquency brought to his notice.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 1, 1840.

ARRIVED June 29, Ship *Calcutta*, James Gibson, Master from Liverpool 17th March; Do. Ship *Quintea Leech*, John Gray, Master, from Greenock 29th March.

THE Letter bags of the Ships "Higginson" and "Lintin" are to be closed at 5 o'clock on Thursday P. M. the 2nd instant.

THE *Taptee* leaves for Aden to-day with a Mail. We anticipate she will not have a very quick passage and that many parties will reserve their letters for The H. C.'s War Steamer Seasotris which it is reported will leave this Port for Aden about the 15th Inst. carrying a Wing of H. M. 6th Royal Regiment proceeding thither under Major Pottinger. The only passenger we know of by the Taptee, is Lieut. Curtis of the Engineer Corps who goes to the appointment vacated by the lamented decease of the late Lieut. Western. We are rather surprised that a Wing of H. M. 6th Regiment should have been selected to proceed to the Red Sea as report has asserted that the Corps was about to go home after so long a Service in India. We believe however that The Royal Warwickshire Regiment is one of the strongest in the Presidency, and as it was debarred from acquiring a full branch of laurels in the late Campaign of the Indus, it is but fair that it should run the chance of culling, a few leaves at Aden. We sincerely wish the Corps luck wherever it goes and should desire no stouter defenders than the distinguished old 6th of the most strictly leagured possession of the British Crown.

WE are truly sorry to learn by a private letter from Deesa of the date of the end of June that H.M. Queen's Royals are suffering severely from fever. 200 men are in Hospital and in five weeks 50 gallant Soldiers have fallen a victim to the wasting pestilence. Rain had not fallen at the date of the letter, and we can only trust that the merciful dispensations of Providence will furnish such a supply as will cool the burning atmosphere and relieve the poor panting European. Deesa however well it may do for Natives, is too hot, dry and stifling for Europeans, during the months of March, April and May. Clouds of sand add to the sense of suffocation, and the Barrack Tables are often covered during dinner with its insidious particles. We have often wondered that Government does not locate Europeans in lofty and comparatively cool Stations during the hot months. Now near Deesa there is the Mountain of Aboo, a perfect Paradise in the air, while its antipodes reigns below on the plains. Why should not the Europeans from Deesa go out on a sort of Campaign of Health to the Hills under Canvas, and thus save much European Life, no slight unit in the Government items of expence. As long as Europeans are in a province it signifies very little where they are located and Brigade Parades are all concluded in Guzerat by March. Change of scene is even a positive good to the European Soldier, it amuses his mind, and keeps him from the Canteen, the very same arguments are suitable to Poona, within 14 or 15 miles from Poona are the Forts of Singurh and Poorundhur and Mahableshwar at 70 miles distance only. Why when European life is so precious here, could not the Soldiers be temporarily contoned in such healthy spots? It is true the above would cost something, but we much doubt if the catalogues of deaths would not be thinned and the expense be counterbalanced by the saving of men and money to Government, while to a philanthropic mind it would afford true pleasure to conceive that the career of our fellow Countrymen was probably prolonged and those saved to the state who would be at once its ornament and support.

MANY complaints have reached us lately of the state of the Roads on Salsette. The repairs are said to be made thus. A lot of sharp pieces of stone are thrown down on the highways wherever an inequality occurs, they are not rolled and though binding material exists on the sides in the shape of a sort of Brown Stone, none is laid down. Horses and Bullocks are cut and accidents occur from falls &c. and the whole bears seriously upon the poor cartmen who make a regular passage from Bombay to Tannah the year round. These poor creatures are all taxed to keep the roads in order and deserve that their comforts should be attended to. We recollect that some months ago a controversy arose about the roads in Bombay which were managed on a similar plan to that now practiced in Salsette. By the exertions of Magistrates great improvement were made and we owe our present improved road system to the agitation which then took place. We trust this will meet the eyes of those concerned and that some measure of relief will be immediately adopted to put a stop to such obstruction. If necessary we could substantiate our Case by actual references, as we know more than one Gentleman, whose Cattle and Carriages have been highly injured by travelling that direction. The Contractors if such there be, should be made to look to this matter at once without further delay.

GOVERNMENT has modified its Quarantine Announcement which we are very glad to see published in the following Notification:

NOTIFICATION.
Marine Department.

"In substitution for the Notification of the 25th instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased the following:—

Information having been received that the Plague is raging in Egypt the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, to direct as a measure of precaution only, that no Vessel from the Red Sea, nor any that have held communication with a Vessel from thence, shall be anchored just inside the Sunken Rock and such Vessels will not be allowed to communicate either with the Shore or with other Vessel until the Examining Officers have repaired them clear of disease.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 28th June 1840.

OUR Correspondent "FITZOWEN" has written us a Tragic Letter on the subject of the erection of a Theatre in Bombay. We opine he has donned the buskin in his time and "torn a passion to Tatters" with the best. "Nevertheless what he says is true. After all as Hamlet says,

"The Play's the thing"

and we do trust that our community will not go any longer without their Shakespear, Sheridan, Otway and Congreve, but will at once patronize the Histrionic Art as our Brethren in Calcutta are doing. For our part as Sir Andrew Ague Cheek says,

"Faith we can cut a caper"

and all the public have to do is to adopt Sir Toby's answer a little travestied

"And we will cut the mutton to it."

WE subjoin a report of the weather &c. in the different Zillahs, and rejoice at the general prospect of a plenteous harvest which the propitious commencement of the Season promises. The rain during the last two days has been abundant and cheering, and we trust under Providence that the labours of the hardy and deserving Ryot will be blessed with an increase, which will not only raise the crowded population of our provinces from the fear of want but gladden their hearts with the prospect of abundance.

POONA.—The acting Collector of Poona reported on the 33rd Instant, that rain fell every part of his Zillah from the 5th to the 12th, and that happy presages of a good season were drawn from a commencement so favorable. Cholera however be regretted was rife in two or three villages of Khair, and Nana Mawul.

SHOLAPOOR.—The Report from Sholapoor which is dated the 8th Instant, mentioned that the grounds was being prepared for the reception of the seed in the Barsee and Kurmulla Districts where moderate rain had fallen, in Mahal and Marha also there was rain but not in sufficient quantity, whilst in other districts of this collectorate there was litte or no rain.

TANNAH.—The accounts from every part of the Tanna Collectorate up to the 18th as reported by the assistant in charge were most favorable, and the Ryot's had commenced their agricultural operations.

RUTNAGEREE.—There had been a few showers of rain during the week ending the 8th Instant in the Malwan, Veziadroog, Unjunwell, and Severndroog Talookas and in Rutnageree it was sufficient to admit of the seed being sown.

KAIRA.—The rains set in on the evening of the 12th of this month in the Kaira Collectorate and were very heavy in some of the Purgunnas. The Ryots were stated to be buisily engaged in manuring their lands, and it was hoped by the collector that a heavy fall of rain of which there was every prospect at the time he wrote, would soon enable them to commence ploughing their fields.

There are no accounts from any of the other Collectorates.

THE *Maulmain Chronicle* gives an account of an insurrection in Ava in one issue and contradicts it in the next. Still something must have occurred Troops had been sent out and had not returned. We sincerely wish the Tyrant Tharawaddie was deposed and a quiet successor found for him. So long as he remains he will be a trouble to our Government, and until he gets a good thrashing he will not be quiet. We are glad to hear our Chinese Expedition has excited the fears of the Burmese authorities. If carried out to a fortunate issue, we have no doubt it will have a wonderful effect on all the States in the Eastern Seas. While the results in Commerce will be as Dominie Sampson says "Prodigious."!!!

WE believe that the following news may be relied on, the Russians were still 40 or 50 marches from Khiva at the date of this information which is scarce 6 weeks old. They moved with great caution and wherever they ordered a halt they regularly entrenched their Camp, and consequently their progress was as slow as their best enemies could wish. The force consisted of about 10,000 Men and 20 or 30 pieces of Cannon. Abbott as every body has heard is gone to St. Petersburgh to do a little diplomatic. Shakespeare has gone to Khiva in his stead and Lieut. North of the Bombay Engineers is appointedas a Politico at Herat under the gpeat chief McNaughten. The defences of Herat are nearly in a perfect state, and all Affghanistan much quieter than has been generally represented in the public Journals If the Russian general is so cautions we would advise him to ask for speedy reinforcements. The country must be dreadfully hostile when such extreme precautions are necessary, as otherwise if an invading Army by day, fears to become besieged by night, we may have some guess at the enterprize of the Leader and the devotion of the Army he conducts. The fact is and we speak it without fear (not of contradiction but consequence) that the name of a Russian Invasion of India has been of late years a Bugaboo stuck up by the Newsmongers in this country to frighten old Women with. Many people have made a good living out of it and many more will. Russia is a huge overgrown hulk which reaches at aims which if attained, would crush the really feeble body which attempted to sustain their weight. Russia knows by the Indian and English Press that she has (to use a vulgar phrase) established a funk. She keeps this up by all the means in her power sends an Army of Tagrag and bobtail to manœuvre on our newly acquired frontier, gets all Europe to look at her pretences, and slily mines away at Constantinople the great goal of her wishes. The Politicals are full of Russia. Morning noon and night they talk of Russia, they read books bound, in and write on portable Desks with Bramahs Locks, made of Russian leather, anoint their heads with Bear's Grease and soften their whiskers with Russian Oil, When "the Pilot who weathered the storm." The immortal Bily Pitt wanted a good round sum out of Johnny Bulls Pockets during the Continental war, He used to roar out "a French Invasion." Forth rushed Horse and Foot to the Coast, Majesty was in motion, Military spectacles and reviews dazzled the eye, and Johnny dipped his hand into the pockets of his capacious Leathers and said "Billy you are a good Boy here's a Guinea to buy Gingerbread for the Volunteers.' Billy got his financial votes passed through the Commons, and when as Major Sturgeon says "Cedunt arma toggy" and the "Soldier was merged in the Citizen" and the panic was over, why the Wolf was chained until more coin was wanted, when he was loosed with the old cry at the proper period. We do not say it is quite a parallel case, but it is very like it. We have been now some years preparing for a Russian invasion, and we should take care that our over precautions do not superinduce what we look for. Palemon's Shepherd could have crossed the Bridge in safety at first, if he had not overloaded it to try its strength, and thus got drowned by his wish to make security doubly sure.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We conclude to-day our analysis of the Minutes of the Union Bank Directors on the subject of the buying and selling of Bills of Exchange on England.

Prossonno Coomar Tagore does not discuss the question of profit. He assumes that it has been shewn that it will be advantageous, and does not allow that any unforseen political change 'in either state' could produce those fluctuations, which would take place in countries under separate Governments.

Mr. Dickens remarks, first, that the difference of rate between buying and selling in Calcutta will always be a difference in favour of the Bank; and that there will be a further difference in favour of the Bank 'until there are sellers of Bills of equal credit to the Bank, of the same kind and degree as now exists between Treasury Bills and first-rate private Bills.' He proceeds to point out that the capital of the Bank is, or shortly will be a paid-up capital: that its circulation may be taken at 4 or 5 lacs of rupees: that the floating deposits may average about 15 per cent. on the capital: that it is now embarrassed with money which it finds difficult to employ with profit. And that this difficulty will increase by the present increase of capital of the Bank of Bengal. The only chance of an improved rate of profit will spring from a scarcity of money, which he thinks can only be produced by a long continued maritime war, or by such an improvement in the actual system of Government in the provinces, as may induce investment of capital out of Calcutta, 'otherwise the rate of discount must be reduced instead of increased, and the rate of dividends along with it.' In a note here Mr. Dickens explains that, since his minute was written, events have led him so far to modify his views, that he thinks, unless the first hostile operations are vigorous and successful, it is not improbable the war may be greatly prolonged.

But we should not, he thinks, calculate upon a long maritime war; nor expect under the present constitution of Government, such changes as may open safe channels for the employment of capital out of Calcutta; and in such a state of facts and probabilities, the capital of both Banks must find employment here by lending on doubtful credit or investing in Government securities. He is strong of opinion that the credit of Government is far too high, 'being made so by the insecurity of almost all investments out of Calcutta,' and thus he does not think that investment in a four per cent. loan is safe or eligible, and believes that, if adopted, it would be the signal for many proprietors to leave the Bank, because as much as 8 per cent can easily be obtained in mortgages, or purchase of landed property within Calcutta.

The stability of the Union Bank he thinks far superior to any Bank that has a connexion with its Government; and he goes into details to show that, on this account, the Bank of England is wholly unsafe, and that the Bank of Bengal may find 'in its connexion with Government a source of anxiety and hazard, and, if its circulation be imprudently pushed, endanger its stability.' Hence he concludes that the Union Bank must act with reference to its own peculiar situation, which does not admit of any comparison with other institutions; the Banks of England, of Bengal, and of the United States, being all quite differently placed. The circulation of the Union Bank may, it is true, be extended to one fourth of its capital, but it can but slowly approach this point, and there will be always time for arrangements as it does so.

The objection of the length of date at which bills from India or England are usually payable, which would have much weight with him as a Trustee or Director of most other Banks, has in this case none whatever; on account of the limited liabilities of the Union, and looking to the plan on which it is proposed to operate. He observes that a discounter looks at the date of a bill with reference to his convenience and chances of profit: that a long or short date is not considered as any test of security; and that the dealers in short bills will always, if they have full employment for their capital, prefer them to longer ones. So of the Union Bank if it *had* business enough here; but not having so Mr. Dickens thinks this plan preferable, 'because if we do not engage in that business, we shall have other, and worse, business to seek,' and he much prefers it to an investment in Company's paper at 4 per cent. A bank with a large proportion of its capital out in notes, and with large floating deposits which may be withdrawn at a minute's notice may prefer to discount bills at short dates, though no very real security is thereby obtained if a serious pressure occurs, and the rules relative to discounts are wholly arbitrary, particularly if such paper is taken on mere credit. If there existed an invariable rule that all bills should be drawn at a certain date of 3 or 4 months, the amount of paper out on credit would, in an average of years of equal prosperity, be the same and any contraction of the circulation or accommodation would produce the same effect at any moment on the money market; because such bills drawn on different days would be daily falling due, and the per centage of paper due on any one day therefore, when all bills were at four months, would be much the same as if the quantity of paper were out in circulation in varying dates of one to four months.'

'Now,' continues Mr. Dickens, 'it need not be lost sight of that out collateral security need not be, parted with on mere acceptance, *but on payment less discount at the rate of the day.*' (The italics are ours.) Thus the bill when discounted will be cashed in England say 2 months and 15 days after date, and the credit given to the drawer of a Bill on England at ten months, with ample security, will be in reality shorter than on discounts of Bills at four months, which now are largely discounted on mere security.

As to profit, if only 20 or 30 lacs are employed, and with due care, the experiment cannot, he thinks fail to any great extent, any more than the same operation by private agents. He thinks 'the fear of rivalry in this very source of profit is at the root of the opposition to the measure.' A private agent dealing in exchange is a banker, and his correspondent at home, his branch Bank. All agents selling or granting bills do not look to gain from remittances in produce, for profit, and many do not provide such remittances, dealing solely in Bills, and looking only to the difference between buying and selling. These persons would doutless find the Bank a formidable rival, and though there would be fluctuations, yet some profit, and that higher than a Government-paper investment, would always be obtained. The general merchant would always, he believes, be benefitted by the plan, as it would lower the rate of exchange towards the level of a bullion rate; and prevent Government from taking undue advantage in time of scarcity of money. If a firm carrying on Indigo, Produce, Agency, and Exchange business, looks only to the effect of the plan on the latter account, it might appear disadvantageous; but if it looked to the whole, he thinks it would be the contrary. The extent proposed would, he believe, benefit the Exchange, but not absorb the whole of the private Agency, nor would it lower the rate of profit on that which the Bank left untouched; for the only way in which the business of Bankers and Bills of Exchange would be affected, would be by the introduction of a new customer into the Bill-market; and if those of the Union Bank were preferred to private Bills, they would obtain somewhat better rates, and Government could not, in scarce times, 'raise its rates to the very verge of the absolutely prohibitory.'

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

He thinks Bills would always be saleable at a profitable rate, so as to dispose of any funds already placed in England by the purchase of Bills with security. but if not, the capital might always be brought back with loss, because in London private Bills on Calcutta, with security, could be obtained at 1d. better rate than that of the E. I. Company's Bills on their treasury; and hence he calculates that buying Bills at 2s. 1d. here, and having the money returned it twelve months at 1s. 11d. would, after all expences, be a better rate of profit than any now obtained; and he sees no alternative proposed but the investment of 30 lacks more of the capital in 4 per cent. Government loans. He therefore conceives that the Bank will go into this operation with perfect safety and regularity, and with more profit than in any other mode of business now open. He thinks it idle to invest in Government funds; and that the Bank could only do so from a wish to support the credit of a Government which has always opposed it; and he observes, finally that many who oppose the plan, with all proposed securities, are yet willing to lend to the drawers of such bills large amounts on mere credit! The Bank then would deal on the safer principle, and have 'the credit of the parties as a surplus security.' There are many too, who, however willing to avail themselves of the accommodation of the Bank, are prevented from doing so by its present constitution and the course of business in Calcutta.

From the foregoing, it will be seen, that on the questions of risk and profit, Messrs. Cullen, Cragg, Remfrey, Larpent, and W. Smith are decidedly against the plan; and that Messrs. Dwarkanath Tagore Campbell, Prossonno Comar Tagore and Dickens are in favour of it, either wholly, or partially as an experiment. It is to be regretted that we have not with these minutes the details of the Secretary's plan, which would seem to meet before hand of the objections raised.

The remaining question of *Whether the present establishment and management of the Bank could properly conduct the proposed business* is only considered by Mr. Cullen, who thinks decidedly that apart from the question of the competency of the directors to direct such operations, there must also be a deficiency of time, inasmuch as the present duties occupy as much as the Directors have to spare. He thinks he is not singular as to this feeling in the Direction, and that of great diffidence, if not unwillingness, from a sense of incapacity to foresee risk, to give advice as to purchase and sale of bills, for though advice might be given as to money matters in Calcutta for a short period, 'few or none would venture to say what is to be the state of Exchange with England for that time, when we do not know what a day or an hour may produce in the Council Chamber to effect the operations of Government as regards Exchange.'

We have thus endeavoured to lay bofore our readers, as briefly as possible, the collected and contrasted opinions of the Bank Directors upon this very important question. We have endeavoured to compress them as much as possible, and we hope they have all been fairly stated. We have thought it for the interests of the proprietory as well as for those of the public at large, that the discussion of the question in all its bearings should be fairly set before them, and that this would be far better done by the plan we have adopted than by the mere reprint of the pamphlet, or by our own imperfect and perhaps partial discussion of the question.—*Englishman*, *June* 17.

The *Columbine* from Singapore has been anticipated in news from the Straits by the *Justina*, which came in two days previously. She has, however, brought us files of Canton papers, in which we find numerous edicts, all of which are amusing and some important. We have extracted the greater part of these in another part of our paper. The description given of the affair at Chumpee in November last is quite characteristic. It is not clear whether the Chinese are making any warlike preparations for the reception of the British expedition, whence we are inclined to derive a confirmation of the statement we made a week ago, that the objects of the expedition, will, as is supposed in the best informed quarters, be easily attained.

The latest Singapore paper brought by the *Columbine* is dated 7th May. In a previous number there is a notice of the *affair* between the *Water Witch* and two other vessels with a fleet of junks:—this we have quoted. We have seen but one private letter from Singapore, from which the following is an extract:—

'The *Atiek Rohoman* is the latest arrival from China, 16th April. The English were again about leaving Macao for the shipping, and were anxiously looking out for news from India and Europe. The *Water Witch* was to leave a few days after her, and is hourly expected.'—*Englishman*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, June* 20.)

The rains appear at length to have set in: yesterday, a little after midnight it commenced raining, and continued with some intermission until 11 o'clock A. M. The rain that fell was sufficient to prepare the fields for the Khurreef sowings.

A procession of the worthy Fraternity of Masons at Agra, will take place on Wednesday morning—Wednesday being St. John's Day, between which Evangelist and their society, the Brethren assert some mysterious and useless connection.

Captain Graham proceeds to Gwalior on the 23rd, for the purpose of trying the celebrated Bandit Chief Gungraj Singh and some of his followers. The trial will occupy about a month.

The late outrage of the Nepalese at Champarun has been disavowed by the Katmandoo Durbar, who have made compensation for it. They, by the way, declare their deep concern for our conduct towards China!

We learn that the Stamp Depôt for the N. W. Provinces, alluded to in our paper of the 14th ult., has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and is to be placed for the present under the Collector of Allahabad. Consignments of the different discriptions of Paper are to be made to that Officer, in portable packages from Calcutta, for distribution among the Collectorates, according to their indents.

KURNAUL.

The half yearly inspection of H. M. 44th foot has taken place under Brigadier Shelton. There is some report of the regiment moving to the North West. The light Company gave a ball and supper on the 12th instant.

The Barracks of H. M. 13th Depot are nearly completed and are said to be built on a very good plan. Lines are in progress for the "Affghan recruit Depot," and Captain Gerard is most attentive to the drilling of the young Sepoys morning and evening, teaching,

"The young idea how to *shoot*."

The executive Engineer of the Division, Captain Smith has completed his arrangements for building a magazine at Ferozepore, the cost, we hear, has been calculated at one lac of Rupees. The report of the removal of the head Quarters of the Sirhind division to Ferozepore has set the native Landlords at Kurnaul on the *qui vive*; house rent will be cheaper than ever.—*Ibid.*

MUSSOOREE.

The value of estates at this place is increasing amazingly, some which sold for a mere trifle two years ago, are in the market at nearly double their cost and finding ready purchasers—An officer about to retire from the service is thinking of establishing a House Agency. All the residents are looking out most anxiously for some intelligence about the road from Rajpoor and are ready to advance their quota towards the completion of so desirable an object. A good road, constructed on scientific principles will enhance the value of estates at Landour and Mussooree at least 10 per cent, and afterwards we may look for the lowering and improving of the Molum pass road.—*Ibid.*

MEERUT.

The rains appear to have set in with smart showers during the whole of the 12th. The dark nights in the early part of the month, appear favorable to the operation of the thieves, who entered the house of an officer of the Lancers, and carried off property to the amount of 3 or 4000 rupees in plate, shawls, jewellery, &c. Near 50 persons, Ladies and Gentlemen, are away from the Station of Meerut, including the Assistant Adjutant General, Judge Advocate General and Brigade Major; evening drills in vogue again. Sickness among the Sepoys much decreased since their discontinuance. Treasure parties the order of the day generally two being away during the month; A matrimonial speculation between a gallant Ensign and lovely widow said to be broken off. A general feeling that there will be a movement of Troops as soon as practicable towards Affghanistan. All the card players off to the rendezvous at Mussooree where large sums of money are said to have changed hands. A treasure party under Brevet Major Campbell 21st N. I. with 2 lacs of rupees reached this station on the evening of the 12th, and returned to Moradabad on that of the 13th; just received in time to pay the Troops, at Meerut, General Simpson's conversations are much frequented. General——very wroth at the liberty of the Indian Press, in discussing Military matters, and expresses himself very strongly on this matter; being fresh from England it is supposed he is not yet reconciled to the freedom of Indian Journals.

General Elphinstone is gone to Mussooree for the benefit of his health, he proposes being absent only twenty days. It is said he is in treaty for Colonel Everest's splendid Estate.

The affray noted in a late number as having taken place in the Meerut Sudder Bazar has terminated fatally in the death of one of the men of the Lancers. —*Ibid.*

MORADABAD.

The Wing of the 21st has been under orders some time to be in readiness to move to Rampore, as the life of the Nuwab is very precarious, His Highness got up a large quantity of approved liquor from Calcutta and has indulged so much as to loose the use of the lower extremities. The Pathans at Rampore are reported to be ready for a scrimmage the moment the breath is out of the Nuwab's body.—*Ibid.*

Printers Devils are certainly the most obdurate, and in the present case, we must say the most *enterprising* of all devils, for they have made our Agra Cotemporary bring the East of *Asam* close under *Ava*! pretty work they have been thoughtlessly chalking out for Captain C.—However the mistake is soon rectified by a reference to another part of our Contemporary's paper it should have been "to the East of *Assain* close under *Awa*." None but Editors, more especially those of the Mofussil, can imagine the fiendish pranks these imps play when they escape from the Editor's surveillance.—*Ibid.*

MAULMAIN.

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, April* 22.)

By the last arrival from Rangoon, we learn that a report had reached that place of an insurrection having broken out in a village a very few miles to the north of Amarapoora. When such reports prevail they are always so numerous and confused as to render it impossible to extract from them any consistent details of the matter. It appears to be the old story. Some one has personated the late heir apparent and succeeded in mustering a few hundred men around him, with whom it is said he has successfully coped with the force sent again him. If this be true and he can keep the present royal troops some time longer in play, he will stand a fair chance of ultimately securing himself on the throne. It is very doubtful how far the present king may rely on the fidelity of his troops, especially in the case of a rival claimant to the throne in whom may a ready have appeared a prestige of success.

It is said at Rangoon, that the king's coronation has been put off for three months. There is reason to believe it will be put off indefinitely, and many people think the king has no intention whatever of going through the ceremony. It is not at all improbable that this revolt may have been got up for the purpose of diverting people's thoughts from the coronation and to afford a decent pretext for its postponement.

We learn that a small Schooner, the *Alligator*, while coming from Rangoon last week, struck upon the rock off Amherst. Out of fifteen natives on board, only three escaped with their lives after severe sufferings. Ten of the persons lost, we understand, were Burmese passengers.—*Ibid*, *May* 6,

Private letters from Rangoon up to the 1st instant, confirm the truth of the reports which we have noticed in our two last numbers of an insurrection near Ava. The King seems to have had a narrow escape. He went out a few miles from the Capital to spend ten or twelve days, but on the night of the second day, in consequence of some information which he had gained, returned with all haste and with but few attendants. The next morning, the place which he had left was surrounded by a large body of Shans who made prisoners of all that remained, plundered the adjacent villages, carrying away ten of the royal elephants, and retired to the Jungles. A son of the Myenmya-Bo, (who is in confinement at the Capital) a son, and a brother of the Tshan-sha-Bo, are said to be at the head of the insurrection. Troops had been sent from Amarapoora in pursuit of the insurgents; but as nothing had been heard from the former, other troops continued to be sent forward, and requisitions for larger forces between Prome and the Capital had been made.

The Authorities at Rangoon were not quite easy on the subject and had strengthened the guards at their houses. The last boat that had arrived from the Capital brought five royal orders, the contents of which have not fully been made public.—*Ibid.*

An arrival from Rangoon, during the week, has brought us but little news from that quarter. The "rebellion" or rather the rebels have vanished. Nobody can find them. They have vanished as quickly as they came. The royal troops who had been sent in pursuit of them had not returned at the latest date from the Capital. Report says that Tharawaddee is to take possession of the palace "in royal state" about the first of July. The Governor of Rangoon has given a dinner to the British residents there, at which he made known this important event, and intimated that it was customary to send presents to the king on such occasions. The expedition to China is regarded among the Burmese authorities with some degree of anxiety. A native from Madras has told them that *eighty* vessels, conveying troops, have gone there, but the Chinese will destroy them all with "burning glasses."—*Ibid May* 20,

European Intelligence.

NIGHTS ONS THE FO'CASTLE.

BY EDWARD HOWARD, AUTHOR OF "RATTLIN THE REEFER," "JACK ASHORE," &c. &c.

NIGHT, THE THIRD.

The Aurelia had now left the Bahamas many leagues astern, and the strong easterly breeze had become a stiff gale, whilst the long fetch of the unchecked Atlantic rolled in its angry ves, in mountainous furrows, that extended from north to south so far as the eye could reach. The long, low friegate was going free, under her forecourse close-reefed topsails, and fore-topmast staysail, at the rate of eleven knots an hour, sometimes on the ridges of the seas, sometimes deeply imbedded in the trough between them. The wind had become piercingly cold, and seemed to find a passage through the very vitals of those who had become so much enervated by the tropical heats.

The sickness had not abated. As usual, almost every case terminated fatally, and the cots in the sick-bay were still tenanted as before, notwithstanding that the forenoon of every day witnessed the brief but impressive burial service read over the departed mariner. As the ship strained, like the hunted hare, towards the north, in the sea that we have just described, she rolled considerably, and the hammocks of the dying swayed violently to and fro. The sharp cry of anguish, the moan of helpless pain, and the groan from the riven heart, became incessant; and too faithfully was this floating, fiying hospital described by Milton's awe-inspiring lines:—

Deep were the groans, dire were the tossings.
Despair.
Tended the sick,
Busiest from couch to couch.

At each returning night-watch there mustered still fewer and fewer around the fore-bits, yet was the tale as frequent as ever, and the song as blithe. On our third night, the leeside of the quarter-deck was paced alone by the oldster of the watch; for the fever had declared itself too distinctly upon the once-rosy countenance and elastic frame of the young son of the aristocracy, to be at all misunderstood. The fiat of Death had gone forth; and his grim minister, the Genius of Contagion, had placed his dread and irresistible seal upon the clammy brow of the cherished one of his mother. The saffron-tinted eyelash—the deepening yellow of the skin—but, above all, that intense look of anxiety—so very intense—that breathless wrestling with the future, more painful than pain itself—made Herbert's heart ach, and quelled in it all but the least spark of hope. Yet that sparks, small as it was, he was determined to keep alive and it was thus that he fed its existence—"I have," said the honest sailor "rescued him from the doctors; therefore, I may rescue him from the disease."

We must leave him on the quarter deck, his soul melted within him with an unwonted and to him, incomprehensible, fondness for the young fever seized Honourable, and repair to our friend on the fo'castle. Most of the watch on deck, with the exception of the look-outs, had bestowed themselves, in as small a compass as possible' under the lee of the weather-bulwark, whilst the cold blast eddied above them in the belly (concavity, we should have said, *gratiamorum*, were it not lubberly) of the foresail, and sang mournfully amongst the tightened shrouds and rattlins of the weather-rigging—an Æolian harp capable of much boisterous music. Nor did the concert above want for an accompaniment below, for the incessantly-dashing waters rioted savagely against the bows, whilst, ever and anon, an assaulting wave, more ambitious and mightier than its comrades, would vigorously ascend the black sides of the vessel, and, reaching as high as the hammock-rails, break into an avalanche of spray, and half inundate the compact mass of human beings huddled on the leewardly inclined deck.

And it was blackly dark. The moon had long accompanied her more gorgeous brother beneath the horizon, and the massive pall of heavy clouds effectually concealed every star. The whole scene was cheerless, comfortless, almost funereal. More than one stout heart, that throbbed beneath the tarpaulin jacket, felt its powers sinking, and the fear of dying was slowly changing into a longing for death.

Let us take up the point where the poor fellows were lugubriously joining in the chorus, sad and slow, to the old song, "Ye Mariners of England, who live at home at ease." Let us imagine some five-and-twenty mouths, opened and rounded, in order the more effectually to vociferate the "Oh, oh, oh!" at the end of the verse, "Whilst the stormy winds do blow owroh!" and then conceive the splashing surge, bouncing over the bows, and filling every and sundry of those mouths with salt and water, whilst the whole set suddenly suspend their song, and, half-rising from their recumbent positions, shake off the wet, as a Newfoundland dog vibrates his shaggy coat as he emerges from the river.

"A fresh hand at the bellows!" said John Sternway, the second captain of the fo'castle.

"A fresh hand at the watering-pot, you mean, bo!" said old Timothy Tug, dove-tailing himself snugly in the group, after giving himself a reasonable shake.

"I'm blessed," said a young fore-topman, "if that here last blowing the grampus ar'nt a put my pipe out? If I didn't cotch it deal in my mouth, wop, as Sir David said, when he slapped a pound of butter in—"

"Come, stow that, spooney!" growled out Timothy. "These eternal younkers, when they get an holding-on to an old yarn, are always spinning it over and over again; which, as I take it, is enough to make a cat sick. I'm not the man to have my song stopped with a mouthful of cold water. What say ye, my hearties—shall we splice on again to the stave?"

"No, father, no!" said John Sternway. "I take it to be a sort of bravado to be chaunting out that particular stave in sich dirty weather as this: it is like a bullying the helments—a-making mouths, like, at the clerk in the clouds; and he's sure to pay ye off in the long-an."

"There's gumption in that, my son," replied Timothy. "I'm not for bullying nothing that God made; and when none of us knows just now how soon we may be stuck up, sinners as we be, before His dreadful face, and the best of us with but a lame story to tell."

"Come, come," said one of the listeners, "our ticket of leave aint out yet; and it's time enough, when you're had up on the quarter-deck, to think what story you'll tell."

"It is not time," said Timothy, emphatically. "But, as the Skipper and the First Luff, as well as the doctor, tell us to keep up our spirits, and as singing about the stormy winds is a sort of a challenge to this cutting easter, let's have some good old seasong. Who'll volunteer?"

Now, we are not attempting the humorous, but seeking only faithfully to describe the way in which a night-watch is actually passed on the fo'castle of a man-of-war, and the sort of song most palatable to the taste of honest Jack. Your thorough blue-jacket is strictly and eminently Arcadian. All his romance tends towards the country. A cottage, a streamlet—not a river—that would be too much like the ship, he would tell you, but a very little streamlet—a brook would be too large for his pastorals—and a few sheep; it is in these that principally consist his ideas of the felicity of his old age, and the summit of his ambition. And yet hath he a very great contempt for a shepherd, whilst he looks upon a shepherdess as something but little less than a divinity. When, therefore, Thomas Stubbs, a very worthy fellow, notwithstanding his "villanous twang i'th' nose," began singing as follows, he was entirely, though out of tune, in unison with the feelings of his audience. After having lent his quid to his neighbour to keep warm for him and the usual hawkings, he whined forth:—

As a certain fair shepherdess was keeping of her sheep
On rocks that were near the sea-side,

"Stop, will ye, there, friend!" said one of the waisters, a landsman, of course, and some two years ago a very commendable clodhopper in the shape of an Essex carter—"Stop, will ye?—What a bloated fool that ere shepherdess of your'n mun be, tending her ship on roeks, loike, a-in the sea! Does yer think your wethers and tups can get any food in sich-loike places?"

"Stow your gab, you lubberly hound!" replied the ireful songster. "Do you think that the man that made this here beautiful song didn't know much better than such a dung-forking, hedge-mending, ditch-leaping, bacon-stuffed lump of greasy clay like you?—a fellow not good enough to wipe the shoes of a regular-bred seaman."

This argument being conclusive, the more so, as it was enforced by sundrip kicks and jobbings of elbows, the objector having been punched into silence, the Orpheus of the fo'castle recommenced:—

As a certain fair shepherdess was keeping of her sheep
On rocks that were near the sea-side,
It chanced on a certain day
That a sailor came that way,
And he swore he would make her his bride.

So to this fair shepherdess, a keeping of her sheep,
This bold and jovial tar straight way he did run,
And said [spoken]
I hope, my dearest dear,
For to find some comfort here,
Or else for evermore I am undone.

"*Ease her*!" sung out the quartermaster to the four men at the wheel, who had descried, by its foamy crest, an immense wave that was stalking along the ocean, like a giant bent upon destruction—"*Ease her*!" The helm was rapidly shifted a half turn, but little ease it brought to our friends forward; for the wave, without breaking into spray, came over the bows, and down upon the forecastle, in all its integrity of cold, bitter salt water, and washed every man, in an instant, into the lee-scuppers, higgledy-piggledy, head over heels, and just at the moment that the singer had hoped "to find some comfort here."

"Cold comfort this!" said more than one voice. The demand for dry swabs became urgent, and a mere shake was not now sufficient to clear the sufferers of their wet. After the decks had been dried, the seamen again congregated under the lee of the weather bulwark, but they seemed at first to have no inclination again to lie down. In the mean time, the frigate strained forward in her furious course; the middle watch was waning, but no more seas were shipped. At length, first one seaman dropped down, then another, and this example was soon followed by all the rest, until the planks of the forecastle were again covered with recumbent forms, hidden almost totally with dark pea-jackets and great-coats.

These settlements to repose are never made without a great deal of scrambling, pushing, and arguefying, and sometimes blows, kicks, and even fights ensue—especially when anything has occurred to sour the tempers of the jolly blue jackets. If it be a lawfull reason for falling into a rage when the down-bed is not mathematically levelled, and there be but a single wrinkle on the fine holland-sheets, Jack may be permitted a growl when he flops himself down upon the wet and pitchy deck, with the bleak wind whistling above him, and momentarily in expectation of a shower-bath.

"I say, Snowball, take your white pimple off my knee, or I'll give your pumpkin a punch that 'll smash it up moist for a pie—d'ye hear, ye splay-footed nigger?"

This was said in the gruff voice of an uneasy foreopman, and was thus answered by the ebony object of his indignation:—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

"Hearee to him, now, dis here buckra with de damp nose. Who, sar, you for to go for to call nigger, heh? Sar, I hab name, and am free Englishman ob colour—Barbadian born, sar. Me scorns vulgar peoples—nebber lern good 'haviour. Who you tak me for, heh?"

"Well said, Lillywhite; you look very pale this morning, sir, this dark night," said another voice.

"Damn your imperaace—you too, sar; look as pale as you, sar, when me picaninny; got sun-tenned little doing lubberly buckra man's duty."

"You black hinge of the devil's private gate what d'ye mean by comparing yourself to a white man? You funnel-faced rascal, stand up, and I'll knock you down like a ninepin!"

"You very big man, I don't nebber s'pose! Who you call funnelface? Goramity!—me got a name, I hopes!"

"So you have," said Tim Tug, "and the handsomest name in the craft. You're not so bad, for the likes o' you; but why they calls you Glory, I knows no more than a belaying pin, without it be for the shine in your black mug, and that's always the brightest when it's most greasy."

"Mister Timody Tug, you old enough to be fader to my granfader—savey that, sar; me berry handsum, dark, free, young man. I scorns your name Glory: white man always robs de man of colour, eben of name; I hab real name—Orlando Glorioso. Dere—what tink o' dat, little, dam old, shrivel-up Timody Tug?'

Upon this announcement, several "Whillaloos!' and much whistling ensued, and very urgent inquiries were made of the name of the new ship that was just launched; but all this did not in the least shake Orlando out of his self-possession, or the supreme opinion that heentertained of his superiority.

"Where did you steal that name from, you runaway slave?" said one ruder than the rest; for which want of urbantiy we shall not hand down his own to posterity.

"You lie, sar—you no gentleman—me great prince in my own country—precious white thief steal me—no steal my name, sar. I 'spises you; put dat 'tween two biscuits and yam; and me had freedom, 'cause grand buckra lady fall in lub wid me—Orlando Glorioso."

"Well,' this beats cock-fighting," said one of the marines; "I've *heard* of such things happening to sailors, and have *known* the likes of it happen to sodgers—that is, when they belonged to the Royal Marines—but a lady falling in love with such a black kettle of hogwashs as our friend Sambo here, with the outlandish name;—you needn't tell that to the marines, for neither they nor the sailors will believe ye."

"Why not?" said Timothy, who had agreat reverence for humanity, without respect to size, shape, or colour.—"And why not? More than one parson has told me that, when the Queen of Sheba fell in love with King Solomon the wise, his Majesty, God bless him! was, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, as black as the Shipper's dining-out skyscraper. Let's hear all about it, Orlando Glorygoso."

"Orlando Glorioso, sar. Why you no 'member dat, Mister Timody? You bab no right to dick gentleman's pocket ob his properest name, and murder de Englis ob King Geord."

"Right, very right, my dark-coloured beauty; let's have all about the sweethearting: lay the strands of your yarn black and white, and go ahead like as-now-ball."

Thus encouraged, whilst his watch-mates lay listening around him, the man with the romantic names sat bolt upright, and turning the very white whites of his eyes upon the dark flying clouds, and spreading the broad palms of his hands quite *en regle* over his breast, he ejaculated three very respectable sighs as to expression, and most astounding ones as to vehemence, and exclaimed—

"Oh! dear Miss Juliana Dobson, you nebber now tink ob poor Orlando Glorioso, your true lub!"

"That's very well for a commence," said Timothy, "now clap on sail."

"Me tell you, gentlemen, no piece ob lie, upon honour—me very very great prince in my own country—my fader, hempror, king, and all pat—hab great palace, great many—much wifes—much guards; but we all dam fine. Me—me young prince—me learn eberyting, me know eberyting: first, in my own country, Guinea coast, sar, me know fosophy—den jometry—den navigation (sabbey dat well)—den algebra (shoot, star, with dat)—den mat-mathewsticks—den learn plenty dollogies; after dat, find time to learn leetle tings—learn to write—den learn to read—den have a little more time left, and learn *a, b, c*;—bah! great man sar, at my fader's court!"

"Do you think we are going to believe this, you abominable duskyfaced liar?" said the Boatswain. Mr. Pipecill, who had just looked on deck to see how the ship was straining the standing rigging. "Take that, and that, Mr. Dimitypoll; I'm lord and master here on the fo'castle, and if I allow lying, what will the service come to?"

This was meant half in joke, half in earnest, but the strokes across the negro's shoulders with the rattan told well; indeed, the whole jest told very well, and was highly acceptable to, and much applauded by, all, excepting the narrative Orlando.

"Eberry ward true," said our dark friend, whining and rubbing his hide; "but de dam cruel buckra stole me away so long ago, hab forgot all dat; and, ah! ah! for me, nebber could member it no more. You go to Gold Coast, and sabbey all dat—you come back, on say Orlando Glorioso liar den."

"Very well," said Timothy, "my beauty, you had better skip all that and come to the time when you were old enough to remember. Let us have it as cheap as you can. I am sorry for you that neither Mr. Herbert, or the honourable young gentleman, Mr. Elton, are forward here to listen to you, for, if you made anything of a yarn of it, a half-pint of rum you might be sartain of."

"I don't think that Mr. Herbert will be here; for his poor little friend is on his beam-ends; and he mopes, like, for him," said John Gibson. "But I don't think the younker is booked for Davy Jones's locker, d'ye see. 'Cause why?—the doctor ain't grapp'ed with him yet."

After a few more remarks of affection and goodwill towards the midshipman of the watch, and much entreating, and a stipulation that the negro should tell his own story his own way, without contradiction and correction,—the cane being included in the last stipulation,—he began the story of.

THE LOVES OF THE BLACK ORLANDO WITH THE FAIR JULIANA.

With all due deference to Orlando's powers of elocution, we will, for the most part, take the story from out his very ample mouth by which we shall avoid his very tedious tautologies, a good deal of self-laudation, and very many—but somewhat too prolonged—commentaries from his messmates. After all his vain-gloriousness concerning his royal origin, it appears that he knew nothing whatever of his parentage or his native country; and the farthest back that he could remember, was being a little picaninny weeder, on the estate called Hickory-bottom, situate nearly in the centre of the island of Jamaica. This was a large plantation, producing not only sugar and rum, but a great quantity of coffee also. At the time that Orlando was emerging from boyhood, the proprietor resided upon the plantation, with his family—living in that style of West-Indian magnificence which was agreeable to his habits, and fully authorized by his affluence.

His family consisted of one wild wicked wag of a son, and four interesting daughters; and over the latter was placed, in nominal sway, Miss Dobson—the Juliana—the heroine of Orlando's tale.

Miss Dobson, the governess, was a little, compact figure, that had seen nearly forty years. She was very active: and though small of frame, large of muscle; and would really have been graceful in her diminutive dimensions, had it not been for a very small hump on her right shoulder, and a still more palpable projection on her left hip. Art of the most refined description, and measures of the most stringent character, has been employed by this little lady to diminish, if she could not conceal, these personal defects: but nature was much too strong for her, and prevailed. Her features were regular, and well-formed, though all of the acute-angled model; her nose was a handsome Roman feature, with a sharp ridge; her mouth was small, with thin lips, with a sharp expression; her chin was well-formed, but still pointed; and her eyes were black, and very—very sharp indeed.

Her complexion was naturally of a good, clear, lasting, whity-brown tint; but she rouged it—which was very pardonable, though a misfortune to her; for she was not aware that it increased the sharp expression of that which Providence had already made sufficiently sharp of itself. The complexion of her mind answered to her personal appearance. Under the tropical sun of Jamaica, she was as active as a musquito, enjoyed excellent health, and, whatever might have been the real state of the case, she was never seen to perspire. She was not witty, but shrewd; more romantic than sensible; respectably accomplished; and if allowed to be continually in motion, very agreeable. She had sarved a considerable sum of money in Mr. Humyhrey's establishment; and was by him, his wife, and his daughters, loved and laughed at.

The days of tuition were done; the languid beauties whom she had educated were waiting, in all the listless luxury of elegant epicurism, for eligible offers; and they could afford to wait—Miss Juliana Dobson could not. However, she still received her very liberal salary,—not for doing nothing—for her, not to be doing, was an impossibility.—but for doing all that she did, and a little that her good friends did not like.

Juliana wanted to be married. We desire to be understood in the purest sence; she felt herself equal to a dozen husbands. She often said to herself, and was conscious of no impropriety. She looked upon them as so many difficulties to manage—so many subjects to govern—and then there would be so much glorious employment in setting all things right; and the poor little humpy maiden could not get one!

The heir Mr. Quintui Humphrey—so named because he was the fifth, consequently the youngest child—was altogether beyond and above her ambition. She more than doubled him in years, and had really a mind too honourable ever to have entertained the thought of entrapping him. He had not the same charitable forbearance towards her.

Hickory-bottom was, notwithstanding its name, a fine, airy, healthy plateau, at a good elevation above the level of the sea; but being remote from Kingston, was very little patronized by Quintus. Filial duty and bodily exhaustion, brought him here at intervals. He found that affecting love for Juliana was labour lost; so merely for his amusement—perhaps from a little pique also, that he could not so easily tyrannize over and torment her in her affections—he commenced an unaccountable and most ungentlemanly deception.

About this time, our black forecastle-man, Orlando Glorioso, was a well-limed, active young negro, between nineteen and twenty years of age, and known on the plantation indifferently by the abbreviation of Glo and Joe—though the full euphony of his double-name had actually been bestowed upon him by his owner, and as such he was registered on the muster-roll of the estate. However, not only was it forgotten by every other person, but by himself also; and he grew just as fast, and was quite as happy, as simple Glo or the still more common Joe. His personal appearance was so good, and his disposition so kindly and conciliating, that he was promoted from field-labour to wait at table; and his apron and drawers were exchanged for a light livery. Thus was he constantly under the eye of Juliana Dobson, and partook of much of the active notice of that very active lady.

Young Quintus Humphery, one hot morning, ordered the overseer, in his presence, to give Joe a very cruel application of the cowskin, without condescending to explain to him for what offence the lash was administered. When the poor fellow was nearly dead with fright, and writhing with pain, he called him in to his room, and accused him of practising Obeahism, in having won the affections of Miss Dobson, and threatened him with worse than death if he did not undo the spell. Vainly did the ignorant black protest his innocence and incapacity. The only reply that Quintus condescended to make was, that she was deeply smitten with him; that she had confessed it; and that he, Joe, would assuredly be flogged to death if he betrayed the secret.

It was fine fun for Master Quintus to observe the antics of the bewildered slave;—sometimes, when the fear of the cowskin was strong upon his mind, grinning at the well-rouged respectable lady, in a manner truly diabolical, in order to quell her love for such a sable Adonis—sometimes practising before her all manner of *singeries*, to add fuel to the flame. Altogether, the poor youth had nearly burst with vanity, and his tormentor with laughter.

But it was not the intention of Quintus to stop at this. He got up a well-concocted tale, that Juliana had won the affections of a young Spaniard, a dear friend, of the sonorous names of Orlando Glorioso,—a youth, poor but handsome. Indeed, he was nothing more than a clerk to one of the principal merchants of Kingston. Juliana cared not for his poverty: she had saved enough for independence, and love. Why not introduce him at once?—To this the cunning persecutor started a thousand objections; but contrived that a furious amatory correspondence should commence between her and her imaginary lover.

When this was well established, being himself the emissary, he reminded black Joe of his real name; and thus contrived, in his teasing, to extract some passionate expressions of love for Orlando Glorioso in the slave's hearing—which nearly made him mad. But this deception was too flimsy long to be maintained with a person so acute as Miss Dobson. She determined to write no more until she had procured an interview with her hitherto invisible lover. This was promised, on condition that she would not compromise, Quintus with his father, by speaking to him; and it was arranged that Orlando and he should pass under her balcony that very night, when they might exchange lovegifts. As she could obtain no better terms, the romantic lady consented to this; and then the rogue went and prepared poor Joe. He pretended to the negro, that himself had relented—but that his master was still to be feared; so he dressed him in a suit of his own clothes, with some difficulty found a pair of white gloves that could be got on his hands, and placing a light-brown net tightly over his face, went with him to keep the moonlight appointment—a black Romeo with a rouged Juliet of forty.

At the appointed time, Miss Dobson appeared above on her balcony, all proper reserve and agitation; whilst Joe gesticulated below entirely to her satisfaction. They exchanged locks,—and Juliana did not perceive that it was a piece of wool that she had thrust into her too susceptible bosom.

Quintus Humpherys took care that the empassioned assignation should not last too long, so he hurried the lover away, who went off capering with joy. With her own hair, she had given the black a valuable ring.

Some few days, and a few more letters had passed, when Quintus announced to the impatient lady that at length circumstances had enabled his friend, Orlando Glorioso, to come openly and pay his addresses to her. The evening was appointed—and, beautifully rouged, and inimitably dressed, Miss Dobson awaited her Spanish lover. Quintus had invited a half-dozen wild young fellows, graceless as himself, to witness the *dénouement*, and they all lay *perdue*, ready to burst in at the proper time.

We will now take up the narrative in Joe's own maaner, as he delivered it to his shipmates.

"Eh! bonny bo's!—my heart big den! Massa tell me what say: what do—him ninety dere! Gentlemen ob color know what do make nice buckra lady lub him. Young massa put on me him best clothes,—gorry! gorry! but him look grand! So him gib me eight, four, and one lub-letter, all writ to me, sars—Mr. Orlando Glorioso. Berry sorry then me no member how I road in my own country. Den me take ring, and lubly lock of black hair, and walking like Lord High Admiral, me go in bold to pretty pretty missey. Me brave man, sars,—me berry brave.—but not brave then. Me stared like one pig stuck in mango bush, and could only say, 'Orlando Glorioso, lubly goddess!' 'Where, where be de dear man?' she squeals, and open her arms—just so. 'Here, darling ducky!' I says,—and I took her in my arm, and gib her beautiful hug. But me charming too much,—and she look quite come over, and push me away—gently, gently—and began to cry. Me pipe my eye, too—kneel to missey—show her nice letters—her ring—her long hair; and then me swear by de great Bombang bocka-too me lub her dearly. Den, sars, worry! worry! in run young massa and many buckra bodies. Berry rude dese people—laughee, shoutee and dancee; all for what?—should like to know dat. Missey tink so too, and tumble in great passion;—come squeeze my arm, and say, 'You lub me Joe?' Ees, missey,' I say. Then knock that villain down!' So I knock young massa down."

"Did you, my live-coal?" said Tim.

"Certainly, sar—why for no?"

"Then you are a boy: so give us your inky flipper—I'll own you."

"So will I—and I," said at least a dozen voices.

Orlando did not very well comprehend this outburst of feeling; but he went on to state, in his own way, that he was immediately felled to the ground,—and for a long time that he lost all consciousness through the ill-treatment that he received. When he recovered his senses, he found that he had been removed to Kingston, and in a comfortable bed, nursed by and waited upon by Miss Juliana. She had brought him; and when he was sufficiently recovered, she had emancipated him; and when he had entirely re-established his health, she fitted him out handsomely for his station, and got him the situation of cabin-servant on board a West Indian. He was not long in that situation before he was impressed, and after being about five years, and becoming a tolerable seaman, he was drafted into the Aurelia.

He always supposed that the governess loved him; and he was fully persuaded, that, when by his good conduct he should have been made a petty officer, he should get his discharge, and she would marry him. Under this impression he lived happily, and was a valuable man.

What were Juliana Dobson's real feelings towards her sable lover it would be useless to inquire. That her humane conduct towards him had not prejudiced her, was apparent, from her having, shortly after his leaving her, married a dissenting minister, of some property, and great influence. Of her persecutors we know nothing,—nor are they really worth an inquiry.

When Orlando had finished his love-story, he had the usual reward of the incredulous—disbelief. He related the facts as they appeared to him, and fully credited that the governess had loved him, and him only. However, he found sympathy with his listeners, as they could very well comprehend, from his artless relation, that he had been dreadfully wronged by his young master, and very much befriended by a kindly though a deluded woman.

When the negro's tale was concluded, it was evident, from the plunging of the ship, and the rapidly increasing vehemence of the gale, that it was necessary to relieve the vessel from the pressure of the forecourse. Consequently, the mate of the watch, Mr. Herbert, actually did come forward to see that things were in order for the operation. When he had ascertained that everything was clear after much touching of the hat. Timothy Tug joined with the Captain of the Fo' tastle in requesting permission to ask after the health of the young Honourable; for they had a true though a rough affection for the rosy-cheeked bud of the aristocracy.

"I'll tell you what it is," said the oldster, "Doctor Skillindeed is touched himself, and has already begun to have down: he'll be in a high salivation to morrow' and the day after: there'll be a vacancy. Poor Peebles, the first assistant-surgeon has slipped his wind, several days—that you well know; and the only medico now fit for duty is the second assistant' Patric Macmahony, or Mahoney; and as he'll do just what I bid him, there's a chance for your young friend and the rest of the aristocracy.

The auditors grinned forth their satisfaction at this news: and shortly after, when the other watch was called, both watches assisted in furling the fore-sail, setting the mainstay-sail, and bringing the ship upon a wind—thus getting her out of the trough of the sea, and much relieving the sick by reducing the roll of the vessel. Our friends on the fo' castle, after this all turned in, whilst Mr. Herbert went and visited his friend. The fever was decidedly upon him; and the watchful messmate closed not his eyes that night.—*United Service Journal for May.*

SCOTLAND.

From the Spectator, May 2.

Much attention will be paid to the proceedings in the approching session of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The seven suspended ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, who obeyed the decree of the Supreme Civil Court rather than that of the Commission of the General Assembly, were cited by the Commission which met in Edinburgh on the 4th March last to appear before the Assembly, to be dealt with as their contumacy deserves,—that is, to be *deposed*. Dr. Bryce, a member of the Commission, entered a "complaint" against this proceeding; and on the hearing of this complaint, it is expected that the Presbyterian conclave will discuss the question of obedience or resistance to the law of the land. Having received a copy of the "Reasons, Dissent and Complaint," lodged by Dr. Bryce, we publish them as embracing the main points likely to be raised in the ensuing discussion.

"1. Because the dissentients and complainers hold, that the citation of any of the ministers or probationers of this Church (subjects of her Majesty the Queen of realms) before any ecclesiastical tribunal, in order, as the deliverance complained of substantially bears, that they may receive censure, even to deposition from their spiritual offices, for having obeyed the law of the land as it has been solemnly interpreted by all sound Protestants—that in matters civil the ecclesiastical is independent of and supreme over the civil judicatories of the country; and if sanctioned, would reland the Church in all the errors and vices of the Church of Rome, and the country in all the spiritual bondage from which the blessed Reformation delivered it.

"2. Because the dissentients and complainers must ever maintain the principle, that when the ecclesiastical enactments of a Church *established by the law of the land*, and erjoying her rights and privileges under this law, are found and declared to be in violation of the said law, the observance of these enactments by those subject to this Church in ecclesiastical matters, cannot be demanded on either the principle of common sense or the precepts of Christianity; and if yielded, would amount to the absurdity of at once approbating and reprobating the same deed by which the Church of Christ in Scotland exists as a national establishment; in violation of the Christian rule to be subject to the powers that be ordained of God, and utterly subversive of all order and subordination in society; placing before the country an example which, if followed by other bodies, must lead to the most deplorable consequences.

"3. Because the dissentients and compliners, resting on these general principles and Bible-precepts, hold the seven ministers of Strathbogie, who are now under alleged suspension by the Commisson of the 11th December last, to have regarded at once the law of the land and the rule of Scripture, yielding obedience to the decrees of the Civil Court,—these decrees having in this particular instance issued from the known and constitutional tribunals of the State, at the instance and on the appeal of the Church herself; and that so far from deserving citation before their ecclesiastical superiors that by them they may be punished, these ministers are entitled to the approbation, sympathy, and support of all good men, loyal subjects and sound Protestants.

"4. Because, had the deliverance of the Commission of the 11th December last been in itself legal, Scripturally sound, and accordant with common sense and Protestant principle, it was pronounced by a body unknown to the statute-law of the land, and not empowered under the remit of the last Assembly to have given it out.

"5. Because, had the deliverance of the 11th December last been both sound in principle, according to common sense and Scripture rule, and within the powers granted to the Commission which passed it, it was altogether incompetent, on the part of the Commission to carry it into execution; the instruction of the General Assembly having specially interdicted the Commission from taking such a step where the inferior judicatory refuses to obey.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY A. WILLARD, No. 5, FORBES STREET.